before the Committee, and the general policy of the Constitution, and the rules made in pursuance Mr. STRONG appealed from the decision of the

The CHAIRMAN said he had omitted to state that the amendment was offered after the general discussion was closed, and hence the due onsideration of money bills was thwarted.

Mr. Brooks asked that the Clerk should read a

section of the Civil and Diplomatic bill, passed August 10, 1846.

The CHAIRMAN said the Gentleman would remember that a similar question came up last ses-sion, and was decided to be out of order.

The question was taken, and the decision of the Chair sustained. Yeas 102, Nays 87.

Mr. Sackett offered an amendment like the first section of Mr. Strong's Tariff amendment.

The Chairman declared it out of order.

Mr. Sauksack offered, an amendment, being Mr. Sauksack offered, an amendment, being Mr. Mr. Schenck offered an amendment, being Mr.

Strong's Tariff amendment, with an appropriation for certain Rivers and Harbors.

The CHAIRMAN decided this out of order as con-

trary to one of the rules.

Mr. Schenck appealed from the decision and Mr. Schence appealed from the decision and the Chair was sustained—Ayes, 103; Noes, 70.
Mr. Holmes offered an amendment, that if there be any deficiency in the Treasury in the fiscal year ensuing, the Secretary of the Treasury shall call on the States for the surplus revenue deposited with them, to be paid in such installments as shall be most convenient and least onerous.

The CHAIRMAN decided it out of order. Mr. Holmes wished to know whether this was not a deficiency bill, and whether it was not in order to supply deficiencies in any mode not pro-

The CHAIRMAN said this bill was to supply deficiencies in appropriations and not deficiencies in revenue, and was particularly applicable to the current fiscal year and not the one ensuing.

Mr. Tuck offered an amendment that on all

Mr. Tuck offered an amendment that on all Cotton fabrics, plain and colored, imported on and after the thirtieth of June next, there shall be after the thirliefs of June hear, the state assessed and paid a daty of twenty-five per cent. on the value such articles bore in the principal cities on July 29, 1846, the value to be declared by the Secretary of the Tressury.

The Charman was sustained, Mr. Tack having

appealed. Several amendments were made to the Defi

ciency bill, when the Committee rose.

Under the operation of the previous question the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed. It appropriates one million three hundred thousand dollars to supply the deficiencies in

the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

On motion of Mr. Batous the House went into
Committee on the hill establishing Branch Mints
in New-York and San Francisco, appropriating two hundred and twenty live thousand dollars toward buildings for the first, and three hundred

thousand for the latter.

Mr. Briggs said that this bill passed the Senate on the 31st of May last, by a very large majority, after undergoing a long and earnest debate on its merits. The Committee on Commerce of this House, at the close of last session, reported, through his honorable colleague, Mr. Phenix, a member of that Committee, most fully ably a mass of statistical facts, all ha a direct bearing on this measure, and as he doubt-ed not the facts were still fresh on the minds of gentlemen, it would be a wanton waste of time for him to recapitulate them. This was no new question to the House. In the XXIXth and XXXth Congress, a Bill to establish a Mint in New York was passed, but he believed for want of New York was passed, but he believed for wanty time, it was not considered in the Senate. If there existed at that period a necessity for a Mint, at a time, too, before gold to any extent had been acquired from California, how much greater all must admit did the necessity exist for increased facilities for the coinage of the large amount of dust constantly arriving at New York from the Pacific coast, and which, in all buman probability, would continue to arrive until the end of time. He read various statistical statements, and earnestly advocated the passage of the bill. He said that

New York at no distant day would be the mon-eyed and commercial center of the civilized world.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a substitute for the bill establishing a Branch Mint at San Francisco, and an Assayer's Office in New York. It was read

on the Committee rose.
On motion of Mr. Briggs the debate on the bill was ordered to cease on Friday at 12 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Monument to Major Twiggs-Thleves-Mar

Rets, &c.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

A beautiful monument to be placed over the remains of Major Levi Twiggs and his son, Lieut.

George Docatur Twiggs, in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

had just been completed in this city.

The monument is emblematical of the profession of the deceased. It consists of a representation of a stack of boarding pikes, forming a fluted shaft, surmounted by a battle ax, upon which hangs a wreath of laurel. Over and around the pikes and binding them together, is draped the American flag in beautiful and graceful folds. At the foot of the shaft is an anchor, intended to show the connection of Major Twiggs with the naval service. Against the shaft, appropriately entwined and supported by the ample folds of the "Stars and Stripes," is the coat of arms of the

United States.

The whole rests upon a square base, the cornice of which represents the bound reeds, the familiar emblems of Union. Upon the sides of the lower section of the monument are suitable in sower section of the satisfactory to the gallantry and worth of the heroic father and son, both of whom fell gloriously in the war with Mexico. The monument is eleven feet high, and its principal base three feet eight inches square. It is made of a handsome and superior quality of red sand stone, from the soil of patriotic New Jersey. The material was presented to the Committee who have been instrumental in obtaining subscriptions for the erection of the monument, by W. H. Harris, Esq. owner of the Little Falls Quarry, near Pat-

erson, N. J.

The following inscriptions on the sides of the

nument, tell the warrior's story:

(FRONT.)

This Monument,
erected by Clazens of Philadelphia,
who cherished his virtues,
marks the resting pince of the mortal remains of
Major LEVI TWIGGS, U.S. M.
who feel itending his command to the assault
at the storming of Chapultepee in Mexico,
on the 18th day of deptemeer, A.D. 1847.
(LEFT HAND)

His gallant san

GEORGE OFC ATUR TWIGGS,
who had distinguished himself in a prior action,
was killed serving under Major Lesly, U.S.A.
on the 12th of the preceding month in a combat
at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz,
waile discharging the duty of a Lieurenant
in the place of one who had just failen.

(BACK.)

LEVI TWIGGS, Major U.S.M.
Born May, 21, 733.
Died Sept. 18, 1847.

"Duice et decorum est pro patria mori."
(RIGHT HAND.)
GEORGE DECATUR TWIGGS,
Born April 18, 1238.

Died August 12, 1847. Monument, tell the warrior's story :

Bern April 18 1.28.

Died August 12 1947.
Though I fail, I shall arise.
Alexander Hoag and Melinda Hoag, well known to the Police of New York and this city, as panel thieves, were this morning committed in default of \$1,000 bail, to answer the charge of robbing a New-York gentleman in this city last year of \$135. Justice will doubtless be meted

out to them now.
Patrick McGovern, Peter Kearnes and Thomas Leonard, are on trial in this city, charged with

Leonard, are on trial in this city, charged with murdering Patrick Cassidey.

The Corros markethas undergone no change. The demand for FLOUR, both for shipment and city consumption, continues limited, and the market is ded. Common brands are offered at \$4.624 \$ 15 bit, but no sales for export have been reported. Sairs in small fors for the supply of the city dealers at \$4.6424 \$ 15 for stacked and good brands; \$5.66 \$ 25 for extra, and fancy at higher rates. By a FLOUR—Sales of 200 bits, at \$2.27\$. Cors Mean and FLOUR—Sales of 200 bits, at \$2.27\$. Cors Mean and FLOUR—Sales of 200 bits, at \$2.27\$. Cors Mean and the Holders demand \$2.87\$. There is but inthe inquiry for Wheat; we quote Red at \$1.27 to 30 bits, and White at \$1.1021.12 \$70 and \$1.4 small saic of Pennsylvania flyes of 100 both. Supplies of Corn have come in more fremy, and the demand is less active; sales of 2000 bushels new Yellow, in store on Broadst at \$6.265 cits. Holders are \$2\$ to 5 bits at \$2.00 bits, at \$2.00 bit

In his and a A sale of to historis de sole of bhis. at 21 cuand hhds. at 25 cts.

Bales or Stocks.—First Board.—17 Mech Bank, 31; 300

N A Coal, 20; 120 do, 20; \$1,000 Reading RR 65, 70, 51;
100 Vicksburg RR, 195; 100 Read RR, 34; 50 do, 35; 12:0

do, 35; 250 do, 35; 730 do, 33; 40 Penn RR, 41; 115 do,
45; 83,540 Chee & Del Canal 64, 56; 37; \$300 City 54, 61,
55; 10 Lehigh Nav, 38; 30 Ghratt Life and Trust, 21; \$1,000

Camden and Amboy RR, 65, 770, 901; 30 Beaver Meadow

RR, 18; 30 de, 18; 30 do, 18; 2 Norro Bk, Ky, 110; \$5,000

N A Coal, 68, 79;

Second Beard—400 Reading RR, 33; 400 do, 30; 5 Penn
RR, 45; \$4,000 Camden & Amboy Sa, 97, 96;; \$13,000 State
56, 96; 3 Penn Ins, 236; 12 Penn Bk, 119; \$6,500 Sch Nav
68, 75, 50; 10 Penn Township Bk 30; 20 N A Las, 16.

A Post Office has been established at North Clarendon, Rutland County, Vt. and Henry S. Brown appointed Postmaster.

CITY ITEMS.

ANOTHER CHANGE .- From Italy to London from London to Spitzbergen-so we go! Yester day the heavy sky covering broke up into cloudfragments, showing a chilly blue through their rifts, and a wind came out of the chambers of the beavens, and the rain ceased and the clouds rolled off. The sidewalks were dried, the mud froze and the sun went down on a shivering City. The wind had a piercing keenness and came with a rough edge that acted like a rasp on our nerves, softened by the bland and illusive weather of a day or two ago. It rattles the windows as we write, and stretches an icy wand at us through the crack under the door. We shall dream to night of standing on the North Cape, while the sea freezes down from the Pole, or of riding on a barebacked iceberg out of Baffin's Bay.

THE ATLANTIC.-The public mind is excited to a painful anxiety in regard to this long-looked-for vessel. Every steamer that leaves or approaches the City is mistaken in the distance for the Atlan tic. The first thing sought for in the morning pa pers is news of her; the cry of the newsboy was never listened to with more interest. Yesterday morning there was a rumor in the lower part of the City that she had been telegraphed outside of Sandy Hook. When the Asia fired her parting guns, the excitement became most intense, and for a short time it was generally believed that the long suspense was over. The rumor was revived in the afternoon, but nothing, not even the east wind of the past two days, nor the moonshiny predictions of clairvoyants, nor the hopes of many thousand anxious hearts, has brought the gallant vessel to her haven. We will still hope, though every day hope grows more frail and delusive.

DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE STREET. - Wall street was thrown into a little excitement yesterday afternoon, by the disappearance of an operator in stocks, at a critical hour. The party, who is from one of the best families in the State, was formerly a prominent and wealthy member of society, but within the last year or two has suffered reverses of fortune, and had been a specu. lator in the fluctuating commodities of Wall street His disappearance happened under the following circumstances : He had received stocks during the day, but, under some pretense, deferred giving the checks until a late hour. When, finally, these checks were presented at the Merchants Exchange Bank, where his deposits were kept, it was found that he had drawn out all his remaining funds, amounting to about \$11,000, about half past 2 o'clock. It also appeared that he had received checks from leading Wall st. houses, one for \$25,000, and the other for about \$6,000, all of which he had drawn in Bank notes, contrary to the usual manner of proceeding.

He was last seen at the Merchant's Exchange Bank about half-past two o'clcock. His unprotected checks, given for stocks received to-day, amount to upward of \$70,000, in various sums, ranging from \$3,000 to \$12,000. His sudden disappearance with \$45,000 under such peculiar circumstances, has given rise to endless speculation, though, so strong is the confidence of his friends, that they persist in believing that he will certainly reappear and explain the matter satis-

factorily. Yesterday Mr. Matsell and A. M. C. Smith were put upon the search of him, but up to a late hour last night, nothing further had transpired. We suppress the name, under the belief, as expressed above, that the party referred to will reappear in a day or two, and settle honorably with his

THE BURIAL OF AUDUBON .- The funeral of Mr. Audubon took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from 'Minniesland,' his late residence on the Hudson River, at the foot of One-Hundred and Fifty fifth st. It was largely attended by the friends of the family and other citizens. The fune-ral was wholly unostentatious and simple. Appropriate services were performed by Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Rector of the Church of the Intercession. The remains were deposited in the family vault in Trinity Church Cemetery, immediately adjoining the Minniesland estate.

Mr. Audubon had been failing in health for some two years past, and his demise was therefore not an unexpected occurrence. He departed full of days and rich in honors, and his end was

worthy of his life. The coffin bore a plain silver plate with the fol-

lowing inscription : JOHN JAMES AUDUBON Died January 27, 1851. Aged 76 years.

We believe Mr. Audubon leaves two sons, but no daughters. He had a large number of grand-

THE ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT-IMPROVEMENT IN ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.-The building of the new Dépôt for the Erie Railroad Company, at the foot of Duane-street, is now fairly under way. Solid blocks of brown free-stone, a story in height, are already raised on the basement walls, and appear strong enough to support a building of double the projected hight. The workmen are busily engaged on this large and handsome structure, which will be fully completed in time for the departure of the first train through to Dunkirk. It will be one of the most substantial buildings of the kind

in the City. The benefits resulting from the location of the Erie Railroad Dépôt at this locality are already strikingly apparent. The change effected in the appearance of this neighborhood, and the consequent rise in the value of property, is really surprising. The Railroad Company have leased of the City an oblong square of 70 feet by 275 feet of ground, extending from Washington to Weststreet, upon which they have nearly completed extensive warehouses, to be applied to offices for the Company and the accommodations of storing such produce as may be required. Within a short time the owners of property in the immediate vicinity have also erected several splendid ware houses; others of still greater magnitude are under contract and will be completed in the course of the ensuing summer. Thus, in a comparatively short space of time, the influence of Railroad enterprise has transformed this neighborhood into one of the most active business places on the North River side of our metropolis; and this is but the beginning of the results which will spring from this road. It is here that the milkman and grocer repair at early daylight with their teams to receive the products of the Orange County dai: ries, which they transport to every part of the City before breakfast time; for on this spot full onehalf of all the milk and butter consumed in this City and Brooklyn is landed.

It is fortunate for this section of our city that the Company has become permanently established here, by obtaining an extended lease. The circumstances under which this has been granted may not be uninteresting to our readers. When the Common Council granted the lease of the property at the foot of Duane-street to the N Y & E R. R. Co. in January, 1849, the City did not have an indisputable title to said property, but assumed to control it. The Company, being acquainted with this fact when they accepted the lesse, were to protect themselves against outside claims. This consideration depreciated the value of the lease in the estimation of both parties. However, in the course of the past year, the City came into possession of a good title, and granted the Company a renewal of their lease for 29 years

at a valuation of 5 per ct. at the expiration of their first lease, making in all 40 years. This has warranted the Company in proceeding with its improvements, and building a Dépôt and Storehouses commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the great Railroad it is just bringing to a successful termination.

A PAIR OF OARS .- We were shown yesterday a pair of Oars from the manufactory of Ezekiel Page, 20 West-at. which are the very perfection of workmanship. They are intended for the World's fair, and are valued, with the case, at \$150 .-They are about seven feet long, and made of the choicest white ash, the handles and blades rimmed with silver. They are exact counterparts, to a hair, every minutest curve and proportion being similar in each, and scarcely a grain of difference in their weight. At the close of the Exhibition they are to be presented to the Prince of Wales. We doubt whether they can be equaled on the other side of the water-beaten, we know they cannot be.

GERMAN SCHOOL.-We witnessed last night the public examination of Mr. Rossler's German School at the corner of Oliver and Henry sts. and were much pleased with the progress of his pupils, both males and females. Reading, Writing, Drawing, Geography, German, English, and French, as well as the Gymnastic exercises of all the classes, which are conducted by Mr. Lehman, gained the well merited approbation of both the parents and the numerous other persons who were present.

Among the best scholars we notice I particular ly Master ALWIN GROSS and Miss ANNA FELD-

Mr. Rössler is assisted by Messrs. Feldner, Korner, Fleans and Lehman. Among the visitors we remarked Mr. Joseph McKeen, Superintendent of Common Schools. Mr. ERASTUS BEN-EDICT, the President of the Board of Education, and Mr. FRASER, the School Commissioner of the Tenth Ward, who all expressed their satisfaction with the exhibition.

ROMEO AND JULIET .- To-night the opera of Romeo and Juliet, one of the most brilliant and successful of the season, is given for the second time at the Opera House. Romeo is the most effective role which Parodi has yet taken, and Miss Whiting makes an excellent Juliet.

DIRECTORY .- We are informed that Doggett's Street Directory is to be issued this morning.

TRIAL TRIPS .- The steamer Victoria, built to run on the coast of Trinidad, made a trial trip on Saturday last, the result of which was highly satisfactory. She is a handsome craft, 150 feet in length, and owned by Freeman Rawdon, Esq. of this City.

The steamship North America, owned by the Norwich and New-London Steamboat Co. and designed to run between this City and Chagres, in connection with the Prometheus, made her trial on Tuesday. She is 260 feet in length; breadth of beam, 354 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet, and 1,800 tuns burden. The has 80 state-rooms, and will carry from four to five hundred passengers .-She is expected to be one of the fastest boats on the route.

SAILING OF THE ASIA.—The British Mail steamer Asia, Capt. Lang, sailed from this por yesterday, at noon, for Liverpool, carrying 71 pas.

CONCERT OF THE BLIND .- The Graduate pupils of the N. Y. Institution for the Blind, give a Concert of vocal and instrumental music to-night, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-st.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE STREETS .- The Street Inspector has received orders to cause the removal, forthwith, of all obstructions in the streets and on the sidewalks.

EXTENSION OF HARLEM RAILROAD TRACK. The Committee in Board of Assistants again re ported, last evening, in favor of the extension to south end of the Park. On a vote, the report was lost, 13 to 6. There had previously been amendments requiring the Company to charge but four cents fare to Thirtieth-st. and 61 cents to Harlem.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- A young German girl, named Mary Lounstein, residing at 994 Washington-st. was yesterday morning found dead in her bed, from the effects of taking an over dose of laudanum for the purpose of committing suicide. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest, when it was ascertained that the rash act was committed in consequence of the desertion of a young man named Gustavus Millen, mate of the ship North America, who had been paying his addresses to her, but finally neglected and refused to marry her. A verdict of death by congestion of the brain, caused by an over dose of laudanum was rendered.

NIBLO's .-- This delightful place of amusement reopens on Monday next with a double attraction, the celebrated Rousset Family, consisting of four sisters and their father, dancers, who have a great reputation in Europe, and a French Vaudeville Company from New

We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the extensive sale of valuable improved property and building lots at auction, by order of executors, to be sold this DAY, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of houses and lots Nos 25 St. Mark's-place, 29 Cortland-street, 355 Broadway; also one lot on Tenth-street, near avenue A, and about 3: building lots on Ninth-avenve, 75th and 76th-streets; also the houses and lots Nos. 20 and 25 Amity-place, (Laurens' street,) and 3 building lots on Amily-place, near the las named; also the houses and lots Nos. 214 Thompson-street 50 Lispenard-street, 215 West 21st-street, 174 Grand-street Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Centre-Market-place, adjoining, Nos. 192 and 194 Grand-street, 146 and 148 Mulberry-street, No. 78 Spring street, 1 building lot on East Broadway, near Rutgers street, and 10 building lots on Fourth-avenue and 113th street. Sale positive and terms liberal. Lithographic maps of the above property can be obtained at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-street. (1,325.)

Dr. T. L. Nichols gives a Free Lecture on the Home Practice of the Water Cure to-night, at Bleecker Hall, corner of Bleecker and Morton ats. Dr. Nichole's last Lecture at Knickerbocker Hall was attended by nearly 1,000 deeply interested auditors, and a liberal col-Hall to-night should be filled to its utmost capacity.

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENSES .- Officer Elder of the Lower Police yesterday arrested a man calling himself John Quincy Adams, on a charge of obtaining, on the 17th of November last, the sum of \$4,000 by false and fraudulent representa-tions, from Mr. Robert Knox of this City. From the affidavit of Mr. Knox, it appears that Adams represented to him that he owned a valuable plot ground in Lawrence City, Mass. and by extoll the land very highly, he induced Mr. Knox to ing the land very highly, he induced Mr. Knox to part with his money for a few almost worthless building lots. Officer Elder for some weeks past has been on the look out for Adams, and a few days since ascertained that he was secreted in a house in the lower part of Broadway. The officer made a descent upon the house, but the fellow escaped out of a window in the rear. He then moved his quarters to Jersey City, where the officer found him yesterday. He refused to accompany him to the Police Court, but the officer quietly handcuffed him and escorted him to prison in default of \$5,000 bail.

Suspicion of GRAND LARCENY .- Edward F Johnson was arrested on Tresday evening on suspicion of stealing property to the value of \$27, belonging to W. H. McKinney, residing in Hud-son st. Held for examination.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES .- Two men, named John Roberts and Geo. Alex. Smith, were yester-day arreated on suspicion of being fugitives from justice from Philadelphia. They were held for arther examination.

GRAND LARCENY.—A girl named Margaret O'Connor, but 15 years of age, was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing \$45 in half eagles from the house of her employer, Mr. John Post, No. 101 Horatio st. She had lived in the family but a few days. Six of the half eagles were found on her person, and she was committed to answer. on her person, and she was committed to answer.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY -A young man abou 19 years of age, named James Johnson, a native of St. Louis, was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with highway robbery, committed in Moore st on the person of Mr. George Windle, of No. 131 Atlantic st. Brooklyn. Mr. Windle was passing through Moore st. on the evening in question, when the accused came up behind him, setzed him by the waist, and thrusting his hands into the packets of Mr. W. robbad him of a wallet contain. pockets of Mr.W. robbed him of a wallet containing \$15, and one of his gloves. He then ran, but was soon overtaken by officer Black of the First Ward, who arrested him and found on his person the glove, but no money. He was committed to prison for trial

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.-Last evening, about 9] o'clock, a small frame building, used as a smoke-house, on York-st. next to the corner of Adams at was discovered to be on fire. In consequence of the high wind the flames spread rapidly, and almost through the entire block bounded by York, Adams and Pearl sts.

The cooper-shop of J. Anmett, several stables and coach houses were consumed. A stable belonging to E. Morrell, Esq. was destroyed, together with two valuable horses, several wagons, &c. On York-st. a frame dwelling-house, occupied by Mr. V. Bedell and several other families was burnt down-most of the goods and furniture

The dwelling adjoining, occupied by Mesers Hill, Hughes, and others, was also consumed. Another house, occupied by a Mr. O'Donnell and others, was also burnt down, with a large portion of their contents. Two frame dwellings in the rear, occupied by poor families, were destroyed; and, but for the ceaseless exertions of the fire department and the efficient aid of the police force, the conflagration would have apread to a more fearful extent.

The losses sustained are heavy. Only three buildings on the row on York stare savedcoal office of J. Annett, on the corner of York and Adams sts. the others, the grocery store of Wm. Shirey, and a dwelling house adjoining on the cor-ner of York and Possal, size ner of York and Pearl sts.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.-The Charter was reported upon favorably in the Assembly, and re. ferred to the delegation of Kings County to report complete. It will probably be here in two or three days, a law, subject to being accepted or rejected by the citizens.

IMPROVEMENT OF BUSHWICK CREEK .- The act permitting Col. S. J. Hunt and others to straight en, deepen and form a Canal of Bushwick Creek, as high as the northerly end of Fifth st. has been referred to counsel, by the Board of Trustees, to report whether anything prejudicial to the nublic is contained in the act; and that a section be inserted giving the village full power over the piers and bulkheads at the foot of streets.

The New Order of Things at the Sing-Sing

State Prison. Correspondence of The Tribune

Sing-Sing, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1851. The Board of Prison Inspectors, who have been in session for the last four or five days, adjourned this afternoon. By the election of Mr. Angel, last fall, the political power of the Board was reversed, and a general expectation of a change in the subordinate officers of the Prison seemed to prevail among the members of the Democratic party. On the arrival of the Inspectors, therefore, they found a large number of applicants on the ground, for all the offices under their control, most of whom were earnest and energetic in pressing their claims. A very desicate and responsible duty devolved upon the Inspectors in regard to this matter, and one that for some time assumed many embarrassing aspects. In the first place, it seemed to be a settled thing with the applicants, that the incumbents of the offices were to be changed, and the majority of the Board had a duty to perform to their political friends, which they could not en y overlook, even had they been disposed to do As a check upon this demand for places, the Inspectors felt bound to protect the interests of the State, and of the Contractors, and to pursue such a course as should not impair the discipline, lect the income and resources of the institu An indiscriminate and entire removal and change of officers would most certainly have proved disastrous to all the interests connected with the Prison, and would greatly have endar gered the safe keeping of the convicts Many of the incumbents also are men, having families, whose circumstances are not of the most prosof employment and turned out in mid winter, without distressing their families, and in some instances inflicting upon them great and irreparable

injury.
Under these circumstances, the Inspectors deemed it advisable to change only a portion of the officers at the present time, leaving the dispo-sition of the balance to be determined by circum-

stances in the future. It may not be generally known, that for the various offices connected with the Prisons, it requires peculiar, and in some instances extraordinary qualifications. The Agent has the entire charge of the business and fiscal affairs of the Prison and during the year about \$100,000 passes through his hands, which he is required to collect, disburse and account for. This requires business talents of a high order, and many men who are capable of managing successfully a limited business, would fail in the management of a matter so difficult, complicated and important as the Agency of one

Upon the Warden devolves the discipline of the convicts, and he has the entire charge and control of the Police of the Prisons. All of the Keepers and Guards are under his direction, and it is his duty to see that the convicts are constantly em-ployed, that the rules of discipline are enforced, and the men are safely secured and properly fed and cared for. A man who is deficient in a knowand cared for. A man who is deficient in a know-ledge of human nature, or a faculty of governing and controling others and enforcing obedience to laws and regulations, is unfited for this place. He may be well qualified to discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and still be wanting in all the qualifications which are abso-lately executive in a Warden to the Prison. It lutely essential in a Warden to the Prison. It can readily be conceived, that something beside mere political considerations should influence the choice of an incumbent for this office.

It is not every man who can drive a team, or ply a mechanical trade, that would make a good Guard or Keeper, each one compelled to learn their duty, and it requires experience to qualify them for a successful performance of what is demanded of them.
Under these circumstances, and in connection

with the fact that most of the applicants were en-tire strangers to Messrs. Clarke and Angel, the selection of proper men has been extremely diffi-cult, and the Inspectors have certainly exhibited a very commendable degree of care and caution.

For reasons which have not transpired, they have
as yet made no change in the Offices of Agent,
Clerk and Physician, and a portion of the Guards

The following appointments have been an-nounced, to take effect at various periods between this and the 1st of April next:

this and the 1st of April next:

Warden.-R. A. Rebinson, of Sing Sing.
Chaptain.-Rev. Minot M. Weills, of Canton.
Keeper.-James H. Ashton and Datiel C. Sherman of Albany; John R. Dobbin of Washington Co.; John Vandevort and Michael O'Connor of New York City, and Varaum Archibald, Abraham Reynolds, George Washburn, Zacharish Voorbies, Levi L. Peck, William Van Wart and Amos Snorthrup of Westchester County.
Guards.-Stephen McBeth, Isacc Van Wart, William Wilt, Daniel Montroes, Harrison Hilliter, James Michaels, Joseph Flanigan, Frederisk Canniff, Elias Odell, William A. Weeks, Robert Herrick, Isaiah Coutant.

Upon examining the siffairs of the Female Prison, the Inspectors found it in an admirable con-

son, the Inspectors found it in an admirable condition, and the Lady Matron and her assistants performing their duty with so much prudence and evident capacity, that they immediately decided not to disturb them, but, on the contrary, placed upon the records of the Prison a resolution commending them for their faithful discharge of duty, and inviting them to remain in their present OREGON.

Oregon at the Close of 1850-Infant Ctitles-Agriculture, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.

Pacific City, Oregon, Friday, Nov. 8, 1850. I have seated myself on the Pacific coast, to give you some idea of this truly interesting country. The day (Nov. 8, lat 46° north) is mild and pleasant; the air is soft as Spring, and very invigorating; the leaves of some young, thrifty apple-trees, on the verge of Baker's Bay, are not tinged with the frost. Probably there is not a more healthy, agreeable, and even temperature on the globe than here at the mouth of the Columbia River-no extreme of heat and cold.

There are two entrances into the River-the North and South Channel. The Northern con. tains more water, and is the only one by which ships of any considerable draft can enter at low tide. The mouth of the river, to the unpracticed in navigation, presents quite a formidable aspectbreakers on every side. But the danger is not so great as it appears. The chief difficulty is the necessity of waiting for a favorable wind. As you approach the entrance of the River, your eyes are greeted with a most imposing and beau-tiful spectacle. Mount St. Helens, in the form of a sugar loaf, and white as the spotless snow, rises on your view-an emblem of innocence, an ever-during monument of silent eloquence—as though it said to the dwellers on all the immense prospect it overlooks, "Be pure, be trathful and just, and you will be beautiful and happy."

As you enter the mouth of the River, on a small peninsula formed by the expansion of the River, in the form of a half moon into a large bay, (Baker's,) and the Pacific, on the north side is situ ated Pacific City—the embryo as many think) of the Queen of the West. The city was commenced last March. The Bay on which it is lo cated is spacious and safe, as though Nature in-tended it for the depot of the extensive lumber and agricultural regions of the Columbia valley. A hotel which, well furnished, will cost twenty thousand dollars, is nearly completed. A large saw-mill is already commenced, and the site be-gins to attract the attention of the capitalist— Almost every vessel is bringing to it the sturdy adventurer. It certainly has many advantages, but you will see it has also a good number of rivals. Across the River, and a little higher up, is situated Clatsap Plains, a low, sandy district, but remarkably productive in vegetables. The claims here (mostly containing a full section) are nearly all occupied. They are now selling their potatoes for four dollars per bushel, and other vegetables in proportion; consequently the farmer is making his hear with great randity. And so it must his heap with great rapidity. And so it must continue here for years to come. There is no re-gion that presents a brighter prospect to the agriculturist than that about the mouth of the Co

Astoria, also on the opposite side of the river from Pacific city, is situated about fifteen miles higher up. At present it is the only port of Oregen, except one. The custom-house and dis-tributing Post office are here. Gen. Adair, the Port Collector, has moved the offices about one mile higher up, and commenced a new Astoria. Nature has not been as profuse of her advantages Nature has not been as profuse of her advantages to this place as to Pacific City. No large and beautiful bay is spread out before her, and the prospect around is not so magnificent. Still, Astoria hopes to be first in importance, on account of her age. In point of population, the two places are nearly equal.

The claims near the mouth of the river are being feat taken as the mouth of the river are

being fast taken up, and are estimated in value from two hundred to five thousand dollars—those Pacific City being considered most valuable. Proceeding up the river about sixty miles, you come to the month of Cowlitz river. In its valley the French have a settlement. But the Anglo Saxon are crowding into their possessions and establishing their claims. The banks of the river on both sides, are high and precipitous, cov-ered with a dense forest, the lotty tops of which shoot up arrow-like, three hundred feet and more toward the heavens! As you leave this place, the general course of the river inclines a little to

the south of east.

Cattle Poodle, another small tributary and on the same side of the river, is 15 miles from Cowlitz. Here we find another settlement, in a rich and beautiful valley.

As you proceed eastward you soon arrive at the mouth of the Willamette, which enters the Columbia on the south side. In the basin of this river is located the principal portion of Oregon's popula tion. This valley, consisting of rich and beautiful prairie, interspersed with patches of clean and magnificent timber land, is truly delightful. It is without doubt the best Wheat country yet known. The climate, though mild, pleasant and remarkably even, is sufficiently warm to mature Company to a very land with the very with very with the very Corn, except the yellow flint. The grass, with which the prairies are richly carpeted, unlike that east of the Rocky Mountains, is fine in quality and very nutritious. Cattle subsist on it and thrive during a whole year. It affords to the

Proceeding up the Willamette some lifteen or twenty miles, you arrive at Portland. This is the second port, and may be considered the head of ship navigation. An effort is making to make this the great port of Oregon, and, were it not for the application of steam, for a time this might be. Still. Portland without doubt is soon to be a place of importance, a mart of no inconsiderable

Milwaukee, near the Falls of the Willamette, is the next point of importance. Here a steamboat is building, and is expected to be ready for busi-ness by Christmas. This boat is designed to ply between Pacific City and Milwaukee, ascending as high as Oregon City, when the stage of the river will permit.

The river at this point spreads out into a beau-The river at this point spreads out into a beau-tiful cove, making a convenient harbor for quite a number of vessels. Mr. Whitcomb, the proprietor of Milwaukee, is a liberal, enterprising man, and it does appear that nature has decreed that his place shall be the head of ship navigation for all the extensive valley of the Willamette.

Six or seven miles above Milwaukee we arrive at the Falls of the Willamette, and Oregon City, at present the capitol of the Territory in point of population and advancement. The perpendicular population and advancement. The perpendicular fall of the water is sixty feet, presenting a grand and picturesque scene. The city numbers about 1,500 inhabitants, and is most rapidly increasing. The most thickly settled portion of the Territory is still higher up the valley. Wheat is the great staple, forty bushels to the acre where the ground has been well prepared, an ordinary yield, and has been well prepared, an ordinary yield, and sixty bushels no extraordinary one. Many of the farmers have eight hundred or a thousand bushels arnered up. In Water-power and Timber Oregon stands un-

In Water-power and Timber Oregon stands un-rivaled. Her water power could supply the wants of the world. There are in the Territory some thirty or thirty-five saw mills now in operation, and several more building, but not one good flourg mill. The mineral wealth of Oregon is not yet ascer-

Marble, fine and rich as Parian, is known to be abundant, and it is confidently believed that in the Klamath district, and other parts, are richer mines of gold than California has yet manifested. For the present we will say nothing of the fisheries, her oyster beds, her wild game, and native pro-

Oregon now contains twenty-five or thirty thousand inhabitants: a hardy, intelligent and en-terprising people, fond of reading and determined that their children shall be educated. Though pos-sessing unequaled advantages as a grazing and sheep growing country, it will require time to stock her natural pastures and supply her with manufactories. Hence the people have numerous wants which, for some years, must be supplied from abroad. She already presents a rich and initing field to the capitalists of the East. Merchandise of almost every description commands a high price and ready sale. Books in Oregon are estimated more valuable than gold.

But the most grand and imposing feature which Oregon presents is an asylum for the multitude which the delusive hopes of California have the delusive hopes of California have

Thousands and tens of thousands in California are now destitute and suffering. Many from the States have mortgaged their farms, and left their families in the expectation of realizing a rapid fortune in the mines of California. Not one in a hundred of these has been successful, and there they are for families of these successful, and there

hundred of these has been successful, and there they are, far from their homes, without means, hopeless, and in prospect ruined.

To all such, Oregon spreads out her ample arms and invites them to seek shelter in her rich and protecting bosom. And thousands whom the enticements of California's Gold have ruined are seeking, and will seek and find their salvation in Oregon. There, their efforts, if well directed, will sure y be crowned with success.

Gold can be obtained faster, and far more sure ly, by Agricultural pursuits near the mouth of the Columbia, than in the mines of California. The potatoes grown on one acre, with very little cultivation, on Clatasp Plains, were sold in the ground this Fall for eighreen hundred dollars. The numerous vessels which will enter Baker's Bay must be supplied with provisions, and the thou sands who will seek the gold mines must be fed Oregon is Nature's preparation to supply these

YEAS AND NAYS IN THE HOUSE.

The Land for the Landless. Washington, Jan. 28 -The following is the vote

on the motion of Mr. S. F. Vinton of Ohio, to lay on the table the Bill of Mr. Andrew Johnson of Tenn. giving Free Lands to actual settlers :

on the table the Bill of Mr. Andrew Johnson of Tean. giving Free Lands to actual settlers:

Ayrs.—Measra Ashe. Averett, Bayly, Bocock. Bokee Booth, Bowle, Boyd, Breck, Burt, G. A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Cartier, Casev, Clarke, Gilegman, Colcock, Daniel, Deberry, Dimnick, Dixoe, Duncan, Edmaodona, A. Evans, Free-ley, Fuler, Gerry, Goodenow, Grianell, Hamilton, Hammond, Hayryn, Hibbard, Holfaday, Houston, Howard, J. W. Jackson, W. T. Jackson, R. W. Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, G. G. King, J. G. King, J. A. King, Levin, Marshall, McKissock, McQueen, Meacham, Meade, Millson, Morton, Nelson, Ort, Outlaw, Parker, Peaslee, Pheips, Reed, Ross, Sawtelle, Slivestar, R. H. Stamen, Siesson, Strong, Taylor, J. B. Thompson, Thurman, Van Dyke, Vinton, Welden, Waldow, Walface, Wellborn, White, Woodward—18.

Nays—Measra, Albertson, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Bay, Bell, Bennett, Bingbam, Briggs, Brisbin, Brooks, A. G. Brawn, Burrows, Buller, Cabelt, Cable, Cavin, Campbell, Chandler, Cobb, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Growell, Daner, Dickey, Doty, Dunham, Durkee, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Gentry, Gliddings, Gibbert, Gorman, Gott, Gould, Green, Hall, Harian, I. G. Harris, J. L. Harris, Hay, Hllined, Hagaland, Hunter, Inge, A. Johnson, Jones, Julian, Leffler, H. Mann, J. Mann, Matteson, McClerrand, McGaughey, McLarahan, McLane, McLean, McMullen D. F. Miller, Moore, Morris, Newell, Olds, Penn, Piman, Potter, Powell, Punsan, Reynolds, Risley, Robbins, Jr., Robinson, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Sackett, Savage, Spalding, Sprague, F. P. Stanton, Thomas, Underhill, Wakitas, Weatworth, Wildrick, Williams, Wright, Young—80.

ABERT OR Nov Vortsko—Alston, Acdrews, Ashmua, Baker, Reale, Bissell, Bowdon, Bowlie, W. J. Brown, Buel, Bullard, Cleveland, Disney, Duer, Elich, Nathuson, Preston Birg, La Sere, Littlefield, Mason, McDonald, McDowell, McWillie, John K. Miler, More, Ogle, Otts, Owen, Preson Schoolcraft, Soddon, Shepper, Staniy, A. H. Stephens, T. Stevena, Sweetser, Jasob Thompson, James Thompson, Toombs, Tuck, Venable, Whittlesey, Wilmot—60.

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The following is the vote on the motion of Mr. Conger of N. Y. to refer Mr. Johnson's Land Bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union

the Union:

YEAS-Messrs, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Bennett, Bocock, Bokee, Booth, Bowie, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brisbin, Brooks, Bullard, Burrows, Burt, Butter, E. C. Cabell, G. A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Cartter, Casey, Clarke, Chingman, Codecock, Conger, Coewin, Crowell, Dannel, Dainer, Deberry, Dimnick, Dixon, Duocan, Edmundson, Ehot, Evans, Featherston, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Gentry, Goodenow, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hamilton, Hammond, Hampton, Haraison, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Holuday, Howe, Inge, J. W. Jackson, W. T. Jackson, R. W. Johnson, Julian, Ksufman, Kerr, G. G. King, J. G. King, J. A. King, Ledler, Levin, H. Mann, J. Mann, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, McKissock, McLean, McQueen, Meacham, Milison, Morchead, Morton, Nelson, Orr, Oits, Outlaw, Parker, Peasine, Pheips, Phenix, Pitmas, Powell, Putnam, Reed, Rose, Ross, D. Rumsey, Jr., Savage, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Silvaster, Stanly, R. H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Taylor, J. Thompson, J. B. Thempson, Underbill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Walden, Walden, Walder, Wellborn, Wildrick, Woodward—121.

NAYS.—Measrs Albertson, Alexander, Allen, Anderson, Ashmun, Bay, Bell, Bingham, A. G. Brown, Joseph Cable, Campbell, W. R. W. Cobb, Cele, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Durkee, Ewing, Fitch, Giddings, Gilbert, Glimore, Gorman, Got, Green, Harlan, Hay, Hilllard, Hosgland, Houston, A. Johnson, Jones, Matusson, McClernand, McLanahan, R. M. McLane, McMullen, D. F. Miller, Moore, Morris, Newell, Ople, Oids, Fotter, Reynolds, Risley, Robbina, F. P. Stanton, Thomas, Thurman, Venable, Wakins, Wentworth, Whittseey, Williams Wright, Young—64.

Absenters Absertson of the Committee of tha

ABSENTEES .- On going into Committee of the Whole on the special order, (Deficiency bill,) it being ascertained, upon a division by tellers, that a quorum was not present, the call of the roll was generally demanded, and the following Members were absent:

Were absent:

Messrs. Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Beale, Bissell, Bowdon, Bowlin, Breck, W. J. Brown, Campbell, Cleveland. Duer, Dunham, Durkee, N. Evans, Gentry, Gerry, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hilliard, Hosgland, Holmes, Hubbard, J. L. Johnson, Kaufman, P. King, Mason, McDonato, F. E. McLesn, McWitte, J. K. Miller, Morrison, Olds, Penn, Potter, Richardson, Root, Savage, Schooleraft, Shepperd, Slivester, Stephens, Stevens, Sweetser, Thomas, John B. Thompson, Toombs, Tuck, Van Dyke, Wellborn—51.

Henry S. Geyer, the Senator Elect from

Henry S. Geyer, the Senator Elect from Missouri.

From the Chechnati Chronicle and Atlas.

In May last, said a friend to us the other day, happening to be detained in St. Louis to await the completion of some business arrangements, and not knowing well how to dispose of my time, I strolled up to the Court House, in hopes of seeing the Montesquieus, who were at that time in custody on a charge of murder. I was led there not so much by a desire to hear the arguments of counsel, as by a curiosity to see the men whose case was exciting so much interest in the community. was exciting so much interest in the community. In this I was disappointed, as the parties were not in Court. As I was standing, however, in the Court House, early in the aircrnoon, the Sheriff courteously invited me to a seat within the bar, which I accepted. Some one, whose name I did not learn, and which I felt too little interest in te inquire, was making a long-winded oration for the prosecution on the question of admitting the prisoners to bail, in which he consumed the whole afternoon. Near me was seated a tall, elderly man, with a plain matter of fact looking countenance, and as I should judge about sixty years of age. There was nothing striking in his manner, dress or personal appearance—nothing, indeed, which I accepted. age. There was nothing striking in his manner, dress, or personal appearance—nothing, indeed, to indicate, that he was anything more than one of those men you would be likely to meet ever day in a crowd, or pass in the street without be

stowing a second thought as to who or what he was. He sat near the table, with his body bent

was. He sat hear the table, with his body bent forward, twirling his spectacles between his knees, and apparently giving no special attention to the proceedings of the Court, or to anything else, that was going on around him. In fact, he might have been taken for a casual visitor of the Court Room, led there by the same curiosity by which I wreaff had been taken. The argument of the prosecution went on, consuming the whole afternoon, and was not completed when the Court adjourned. The following morning I visited the Court House again. There stood the Prosecutor, still urging his point with stood the Prosecutor, still urging his point with determined perseverance, and there sat my neighbor of yesterday, still twirling his spectacles.—About noon, after having spoken many hours, the Prosecutor concluded. As he did so, the Judge observed that as the defense might wish to occupy some time to reply, the Court had perhaps better adjourn. Then it was that my neighbor of the spectacles rose, and for the first time I discovered my missiske in supposing him nothing more than spectacles rose, and for the first time I discovered
my mistake in supposing him nothing more than
an uninterested loiterer like myself. He addressed the Court. He said there was no necessity for an adjournment—all he wished to say he
could say in twenty minutes. He then proceeded
with his brief argument. There was nothing like
eloquence in what he said; but there was
there common sense that left a pathway of light with his brief argument. There was nothing take eloquence in what he said; but there was a strong common sense that left a pathway of light through all the intricacies with which the question was involved, riveting the attention and carrying conviction to the minds of all present. He spoke about twenty minutes—carried his point, and the Court adjourned I felt that I had been in the presence of a strong man, and turning to some one near me, with a curiosity I had not felt before, I inquired the name of the gentleman who had last addressed the Court: 'That,' replied the stranger, 'that is HENRY S. GEVER.' 'Well,' said I,' he is a pretty considerable man, isn't he f' 'Yes, sir,' was the reply. 'We think so, and we think he ought to be in Tom Benton's place in the Senate.'—Yesterdsy's telegraph announced that he is in Tom Benton's place in the Senate. The St. Louis Intelligencer speaks of Mr. Geyer in the following complimentary terms: "Ability of the highest order—attainments rarely unsurpassed—that invaluable knowledge of men, their motives and actions, acquired in the large and

passed—that invaluable knowledge of men, their motives and actions, acquired in the large and successful practice for many years of that profession which is the best school for public men—an ample and thorough knowledge of the political history, condition and wants of the country—a patriotism, earnest and wide as the whole Union—a character, unblemished and pure—surely these constitute some title to the public favor, some fitness for public trusts. All of these requisites, we can assert without fear of contradiction, are to be found in the candidate presented by the Whigs."

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Whigs."

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 2. The Board met, according to adjournment.

Present, as yesterday.

The memorial of James L. Collins, claiming for losses by forced abandonment of his business at Chihuahua, on the breaking out of the war with Mexico, was submitted, examined and ordered to be received.

The Board then adjourned until 11 AM.